WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1823. [NO. 152.

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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ☞ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its avails, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage. In this interesting, and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a zeal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to unite a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in *their* education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to establish correct moral and religious views and conduct, and, with parental solicitude, to correct all immoral, indecorees, and licentious habits. In both sexes, and in pupils of every age, attention will be paid to spelling, reading, writing and composition. In fine, to prepare those committed to his care, in the best possible manner, for their future destination in life, will be his unceasing aim; and the same attention will be paid to the mere English scholar, as to those who are designed for higher institutions. Justice to himself requires him to state, that, in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. de Port Royal, and so admirably pursued at our University, has been, for a long time, adopted. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the Thesaurus, of Ainsworth, the Lexicons of Hedericus, Parkhurst, &c. and the grammars of the Messrs. de Port Royal, Hackenburg, Goodrich, Moore, Valpy, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with Lavoisne's and other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided.

The grades of tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, paid in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber.

JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN.

Salisbury, March 31, 1823.—'47

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—'22

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '44'66

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——'39

Cotton Saw Gins, WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks, of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c.

A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 curled maple riffle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

March 24, 1823. '46

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern *vs.* John Simeson, jr. Orr. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'58.—Price adv. $4.

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few *boarders* will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.

JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—'45

DOLON.

THE well bred horse DOLON, a beautiful dapple bay, with black legs, mane and tail, handsomely marked with three white feet, full fifteen hands two inches high, now rising six years old, in full vigor and high perfection, will stand the ensuing season, (which has already commenced, and will end on the 20th of July) at the following places, to wit: At Mr. Partee's, 10 miles south-west from Salisbury, on the main road leading to Charlotte, two days in each week, which will be Mondays and Tuesdays; at the stable of Mr. Slaughter, in Salisbury, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at the stable of Mr. Anderson Ellis, Jersey Settlement, on Fridays and Saturdays. He will stand at the moderate price of ten dollars the season; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is ascertained she is in foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance money. This is certainly lower than any horse of Dolon's blood and form has ever stood for in this country. His form is unexceptionable, his muscular power great; and as to beauty, is equalled by few and excelled by none. This statement will, in all probability, be doubted by many who have not seen the horse; it is hoped, therefore, that gentlemen who feel disposed to encourage the raising of good horses, will call at one of the stands and view him, and judge for themselves. *Dolon* will be kept by a careful and attentive hostler, who will endeavor to prevent accidents of any kind, but will not be liable for any.

Pedigree.....Dolon was got by old Dolon, whose sire was the imported Lath; Dolon's dam by Goldfinder, he by Janus; his gran-dam by Fearnought. This pedigree is deemed sufficient; as in this country it is not the *descent* or *pedigree* of a horse, any more than that of a man, which will entitle him to respect, unless he himself merits it. But if Dolon, like Melchisedeck, were destitute of both, his form and elegant appearance would be sufficient to recommend him.

A. B. HOLDERBY.

3wt'52*

P. S. Dolon will be occasionally exhibited at public places, in the neighborhood; and on those days, of course, he will not be expected at his regular stands.

A. B. H.

April 18, 1823.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Doct. L. Mitchell,

FORMERLY a Surgeon in the United States' Navy, we are authorized to say will, at the request of a number of respectable citizens of the town, arrive and locate himself in Salisbury, within a few weeks, for the purpose of practising Physic and Surgery.

April 14, 1823.—49tf

Land and Mills for Sale.

300 ACRES of land in the upper end of Cabarrus county, on Rocky river, of which there are cleared about 50 acres fit for cultivation, with a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and other necessary out-houses. Also, a good Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Cotton Gin. Said place is generally known by Brown's Mill. Any person wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of getting a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Iredell county, four miles from Beattie's Ford.

ALEXANDER TORRENCE.

April 1, 1823. 6wt'54

Sheriff's Office.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

For Sale,

ABOUT 500 acres of LAND on Dutchman's Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin. Some of this land is equal to any in the state, and may be purchased on very reasonable, terms by applying to the subscriber at Fayetteville.

3wt'53p EDWARD M'KAY.

Town Lots.

THE Commissioners for centering the county of Davidson, give public notice that they will attend at the site of the new Town of *Marion*, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of selling at public sale, twelve lots in said Town, agreeably to act of Assembly. The site of the Town of Marion is on the Raleigh road, four miles from Lexington.

JOSEPH SPURGEN,
THOMAS HAMPTON,
WM. BODENHAMER,
RANSOM HARRIS,
NATHAN RILEY,
} *Commissioners.*

April 22, 1823. 5wt'55

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 22d day of May next.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

April 10, 1823. 4t55

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.—Charles M'Dowell *vs.* John Turner's heirs.—Scieri facias.....It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Polly Swarr reside without the limits of this State, it was therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said heirs of the said Polly Swarr appear at our next Court to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, and plead to issue or demur, judgment for the plaintiff's demand will be taken against them.

Copy, test, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 25. 3t52

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
*39 JOHN COOPER.

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoemaking business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a *good* trade,—if *well* followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—*44

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

MILLET.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society:

I have made many experiments on various soils and at different seasons, to ascertain the product, as well as the properties of millet. Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds best.—It requires, in all cases, *fine tilth*, and as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats. I have not seen, either in Europe or America, any green crops, which so largely reward accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of Manure, as the species of millet usually grown in this and the adjacent counties. I have sown it from the first of May to the twentieth of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass under similar circumstances. In the autumn eighty bushels of caustic lime per acre, were strewed upon an old sward, which was immediately ploughed, closely harrowed, sown with rye, and rolled—the rye was depastured in the winter and succeeding spring—early in April the land was ploughed again, the lime and decomposed vegetable matter, were thus returned to the surface—about three weeks after, it was harrowed to destroy the weeds—early in May it was again harrowed for the same purpose—within a fortnight it was stirred by Beatson's scarifier to the depth of nine inches, harrowed, sown with millet and rolled. The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per acre. After the millet was cut, the field was stirred and repeatedly harrowed to destroy the after growth of noxious plants. I intended to again sow rye, not only to obtain pasture, but to protect the soil from the exhalations of the sun.—In the succeeding spring, a slight dress of fresh manure was ploughed under; the scarifier, roller, and harrow were used at intervals as before.—On the fifth of May five bushels of millet seed were sown on four acres—on the fifth of June, the crop was hauled and estimated at four tons per acre.—I have obtained this season forty tons from sixteen acres, of which four only were manured; the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop. One of the loads was weighed, an account of them was regularly kept, their size was made as nearly equal as possible. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two thirds of those which are generally sown vegetate.

Whilst my oxen consumed millet in its green state, they performed their work with more siprit and vigor than they had done before, or have shown since, except when fed with grain. My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red and white clover or meadow hay.

I am not disposed to cultivate it as a farinaceous crop, since I have found great difficulty in protecting it from the ravages of immense flocks of birds, which it attracts, and in securing it sufficiently early, to prevent a large part of the grain from being left on the ground. The seeds on the upper part of the stalk, generally ripen and fall, before those below have been filled. I therefore cut it when the upper parts of the most of the heads contain seeds which are hard. All my observations have confirmed me in the belief, that in this stage, it affords fodder more nutritious, and more easily "made" than any sort of hay. The expense of tilling the land in the accurate manner which I have detailed, is not so great as at first view, would appear. A yoke of good oxen can scarify three acres and an half, without difficulty, in one day. I would recommend millet, not merely for its value as food, but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without *summer fallows or drill crops*. The ingenious arguments which have been adduced to prove, that deep stirring between growing crops is advantageous to them and the soil, are founded upon English experience, properly directed by close attention to the effects of a moist climate. Some of our *writers* have asserted that as "dew drops" are found on the leaves of plants, after deep stirring has been given in a time of great drought, the practice is sound. I should suggest, if I were allowed, that moisture had better be at such times conveyed to the roots, than be exhaled by the sun, or placed on the leaves until his rays shall have exhausted it all. The valuable parts of most manures, readily assume the gaseous form—every deep stirring to a certain extent, in *hot* weather, therefore, impoverishes the soil. Deep ploughing at *proper* seasons, is, I concieve, the basis of all good farming. Such crops, as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder, without much exhaustion, should be the great objects for his aim. I would propose, that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quick lime, which should be spread, and ploughed under in its *caustic* state in the early part of September, that the field be harrowed sufficiently—sown with rye, at the rate of two bushels per acre, as early as possible—that it be depastured late in the autumn, and early in the Spring—that in May it be again ploughed three inches deeper than before—that it be harrowed and left until the small weeds begin to appear—early in June, millet should be sown—in August the crop can be removed after the labour of a general harvest shall have been performed. The field should be slightly harrowed, and left throughout September, for the destruction of weeds as before—In October it may be manured and sown with wheat, or left for a crop of Indian corn.

I am yours, &c.

JOHN HARE POWEL.

DIVERSITY.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Dr. Rayland makes the following remarks on the character and writings of this great philosopher.

"In Sir Isaac Newton's Dissertations on Daniel and the Revelation, you see the greatest geometrician in the world, who understood the nature of demonstration, as well as any man that ever lived, bowing his understanding to the revelation of God, and studying that revelation all his days: we are assured, that his Bible was always lying on his table or desk before him. The character and practice of this great man, is more than sufficient to weigh down to eternity all the Bolingbrokes and Humes, Rousseaus and Voltaires that ever lived, or that ever will live to the end of time. Let the modern free thinkers, or rather half thinkers or no thinkers, hide their heads in confusion and darkness, instead of standing up with impudence against so great a master of reason and philosophy."

STRANGE TRAVELLER.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated Nov. 23, says:

"I entertained, yesterday, as extraordinary a traveller as perhaps ever existed. He is a Tartar by birth, an European subject at present, and a Christian. He travelled from Fez to Tripoli, from Tripoli through Fezzau, Agady Morokne, to Ashantee and Cape Coast, where he took shipping for Sierra Leone. He is a very intelligent man, appears to have been accustomed to good company, and is well acquainted with all the Mediterranean sea, in which he at one time commanded a vessel. He has not yet made up his mind whether he will walk back, or take a passage to England; but evidently leans to the former mode of getting home."

The father of the British Lord Abington, who was remarkable for the stateliness of his manners, one day riding through a village in the vicinity of Oxford, met a lad dragging a calf along the road, who, when his Lordship came up to him, made a stop, and stared him full in the face.—His Lordship asked the boy if he knew him. He replied, "Ees." "What is my name?" said his Lordship. "Why, Lord Abington," replied the lad. "Then, why don't you take off your hat?" "So I will, zur," said the boy, "if ye'll hold the calf."

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Sassafras tea.—A writer in the Richmond Family Visitor, in order to lessen the expenditures of families and promote benevolent objects, propose that *tea of sassafras root* should be substituted for tea and coffee. He says it is a wholesome and pleasant beverage, and if it grew only in the East or West Indies, it would be regarded as a luxury.—He remarks that there was a time when ship loads of sassafras root were carried from America to England, where it was so eagerly sought for that the East India company at length influenced parliament to prohibit the sassafras trade, lest it should supplant the East India tea trade. Since that time sassafras has been neglected.

Communications.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Intemperate Drinkers! The following bill was brought before the last Legislature, intended for the benefit of your suffering families. It did not pass, but it is thought that at the next session it will become a law. Such is already the law in some of the northern states. In order that you may see, before-hand, what many of you will come to, the Editors of the Western Carolinian are respectfully desired to publish the bill, and thereby oblige a EUNOMINER.

Concord, Feby. 10th, 1823.

A BILL to amend an act, entitled "An act to empower the County Courts in this state to provide for the safe keeping of the estates of ideots and lunatics."

WHEREAS, to the great dishonor and injury of society, individuals frequently spend and waste their estates by excessive drunkenness, gaming, idleness and debauchery, and thereby reduce themselves and families to distress, beggary and want, and subject the counties in which they live to a charge for the support of themselves and families;

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the grand juries of the several County Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in this state to make presentment of any person or persons, who, by excessive drunkenness, shall have so destroyed or impaired his mental faculties, as to render him incapable of managing his estate with ordinary prudence and judgment; and it shall also be the duty of the aforesaid grand jurors to make presentment of all such person or persons, who shall, by drunkenness, gaming, idleness or debauchery, be in danger of spending and wasting his estate, so as thereby to expose himself and family, or any of them, to want or suffering, or to become a county charge.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said several County Courts, upon such presentment as aforesaid, or upon motion, founded upon the affidavit of any person interested in the estate of the said drunkards, gamblers, idlers and debauchees, that any of the facts stated in the first section of this bill do exist; of which motion the party proceeded against having notice, shall cause a writ to issue to the sheriff of their county, commanding him to summon a jury, unconnected with the parties, to inquire whether any of the facts stated in the first section of this bill do exist; of which said inquisition the party proceeded against shall have notice.

And be it further enacted, That if the said jury shall find that any of the aforesaid facts do exist—viz. that the person of whom they were to inquire had, by excessive drunkenness, so impaired his mental faculties as to render him incapable of managing his estate with ordinary prudence and judgment; or that the person of whom they are to inquire is, by drunkenness, gaming, idleness or debauchery, in danger of spending and wasting his estate, and thereby to expose himself and family, or any of them, to beggary or want, or to become a county charge, then it shall be the duty of the County Courts in this state to appoint some discreet person or persons guardian or guardians to such persons, taking bond and security from said guardian or guardians for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, in the same manner that bonds are taken from guardians of ideots and lunatics.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

Messrs. Editors: I have been much astonished to observe, not the diversity of opinion respecting the above contemplated institution, but the keen remonstrances and injurious arguments suggested in its opposition. For my own part, (although a South-Carolinian) I was much pleased at the first hint of such a seminary, and anticipated a different sentiment from North-Carolina than has been manifested by some of her literati. Philos Didaches has said all that ingenious talents could sum up; and to give his arguments more weight, couches them in terms the most flattering to his western friends. He is the avowed amicus omnium; points out the error loci of their good intentions, and with reasoning plausible and specious, directs first the local treatment, and then the place of concentration for general remedies. I will not attempt to follow the argumentative course of the ingenious Didaches—the learned Atticus has said enough; I merely state, that should the manly, patriotic and unshaken perseverance of the west prevail over the misplaced good wishes of the covert enemies of the college, they will set an example unreservedly worthy of imitation by every state in the Union, and characteristic of a benevolent, patriotic and enlightened people.

It may be remarked, that a South-Carolinian might turn his attention to the seminaries in his own state, and view with contrition the withered state of the once flourishing Mount Zion College. But it must be observed, that Mount Zion (at Winnsboro') is situated but twenty eight miles from the South-Carolina College at Columbia.

In bringing to view the relative standing of these institutions, and comparing such remarks as may be made thereon, to Chapel Hill, and the Western College in embryo, the difference will be at once striking. Notwithstanding your present college is well endowed, and able professors to direct, yet the people of the west are planning a *College*, and not a *grammar school*. And scarcely a reasonable doubt exists, that if the corner stone was laid, a superstructure would be the immediate consequence, not only highly honorable to the western, but of equal importance to every part of the state. The local situation in any of the counties mentioned by Atticus, but particularly Rutherford or Burke, in point of health and salubrity, would stand almost unrivalled in the Union.

Should your laudable enterprize meet legislative patronage, you might the sooner bring to maturity that germ which, when disseminated through your country, will bring forth fruit impregnated with the most essential aliment to the vitals of a Republic. Should your endeavors not elicit legislative influence, speratote dum vivetis. The friends of science in other states will congratulate with you in thus nobly triumphing over popular prejudice; and while liberty's dictates are fostered in the bosoms of those who have gone thro' the routine of your collegiate course, the hopes of those who contribute to its organization will be heartily consummated, and their most sanguine wishes realized.

PHILOSTON ATTICON.

Wilkesboro', April 8, 1823.

Gentlemen: As the old saying goes, it's as well to be out of the world as the fashion; and seeing no particular reason why we should deviate from it in this instance, you will be so kind as to give the inclosed a place in the Western Carolinian, being an enigmatical description of a few of the fair sex of Wilkesboro', and its vicinity.

1. A certain part of a fish, ½ of an island famous for a temple dedicated to Apollo, and ½ of rosy. 2. ½ of a precious stone, and the participle of the verb to meet.—3. ½ of a philosopher of the sect of Zeno, ½ of kiss, and ½ of a celebrated Saxon captain. 4. ½ of a man of good manners, and the perfect participle of the verb to bear. 5. ½ of a liquid measure, ½ of a small domestic bird, ½ of an ingredient used in baking, and ½ of the drink of the heathen gods. 6. ½ of a name given to viceroys, ½ of a certain species of dog, and ½ of an ingredient indispensible in painting. 7. ½ of a spirit, and ½ of a name given to East India merchants. 8. ½ of what Bonaparte did after the battle of Waterloo, ½ of forest, and ½ of a celestial spirit. 9. ½ of an ancient king of Phrygia, and a Spanish gentleman. 10. ⅔ of what most young ladies desire, and a white metal. 11. The first and last four letters of the guardian angels of women. 12 A celebrated French author. 13. A decayed flower, and a very necessary article in eating soup. 14. ⅔ of the son of Mercury, ½ of the goddess of love, and a harbour. 15. ½ of a long fast strictly observed by Catholics, and ½ of a band of singers. 16. ½ of an ornament for the bosom, ½ of woman, and ½ of the beautiful youth who fell in love with his own image in the water. DOUGLAS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Bingham & White: You will oblige the members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, by publishing the subjoined list of premiums to be awarded at their annual meeting in October next.

PREMIUMS

Offered by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, for specimens to be exhibited at their third annual meeting, to be held in Charlotte, on the 25th of October next.

1. A premium of half a dozen Silver tea Spoons to be given to the lady who shall exhibit the best piece of mixed homespun, of her own manufacture, not less than ten yards.

2. A premium of a half dozen Silver tea Spoons to the lady who shall exhibit the best homespun counterpane, of her own manufacture.

3. That a premium of five dollars be given to the citizen who shall exhibit the best two horse plough, of his own construction.

4. A premium of two dollars and fifty cents to the citizen who shall exhibit the best one horse plough, of his own construction.

5. That a premium of a Silver cup, of the value of five dollars, be given to the citizen who shall exhibit the best horse colt, not more than one year old.

6. A premium of a silver cup, of the value of five dollars, to the citizen who shall exhibit the best mule colt, not more than one year old.

7. A premium of a silver cup, of the value of five dollars, to the citizen who shall exhibit the best bull calf, under one year old.

8. A premium of a silver salt cellar of the value of five dollars, to the citizen who shall exhibit the best boar pig, under one year old.

9. A premium of a silver cup, of the value of ten dollars, to the citizen who shall raise the largest quantity of wheat, in the year 1824, off of five acres of old ground

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14.—The Packet Ship Meteor, Cobb, has just arrived from Liverpool, having sailed on the 10th of March, and brought papers of that day, with London papers to the evening of the 8th ult. With the exception of the last news from Paris, which we copy below, there is no political news of importance. The question of peace or war remained undecided.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.—Our Cotton Market is dull, and prices are again lower—such cottons as yours, are 3-8ths to ½ lower than they were three weeks ago. Prices—Sea Islands 11½ a 21d; stained 6½ a 11d; Uplands 6½ a 8½; N. Orleans, 7½ a 10½; Rice, Carolina, 20 a 24s. per cwt. in bonds.

The Irish papers received since our last, are by no means calculated to remove the apprehensions which are felt touching the tranquility of the Interior. In Cork and Kerry, several outrages have been committed; and in some districts not hitherto exposed to the infliction, the Insurrection Act has been put in force.

London New Times.

A private letter from Constantinople of January 15, states that all the Sciots in that capital had been summoned to the house of the Captain Pacha, where they were told that the devastation of their island had taken place by error, and that the Porte convinced of their peaceable dispositions, invited them to return home.—"Thus," adds the letter, "horrors unexampled in history have been committed, and now it is said all was done by error. Good God! What an error in a Government, if it deserves the name!"

A private letter of the 2d inst. from Bayonne, states that the Spanish Regency has been re-organized, and consists of the Archbishop of Tarragona, the Baron d'Eroles, the Bishop of Urgel, Gen Eguia and Messrs. Calderon and Erro.

Extract of a private Letter of the 5th inst. from Aix-la-Chapelle:—"We are assured by persons upon whom full reliance may be placed, that in no case will Austria consent for Russian troops to pass through her territory, in the event of their proceeding to the South of Europe. This decision is said to have been formed in consequence of the representations of G. Britain, who has renewed her ancient relations with the Cabinet of Vienna.—Much is also said respecting a note which the Austrian Court has addressed to several sovereigns, in which are assigned the motives for the system of neutrality that Austria will adopt in the event of war between France and Spain."

The Jury of Peers assembled to decide the question under a commision, have found the Earl of Portsmouth, after a long and interesting investigation, to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs—in other words, an ideot.

FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.—By the arrival last evening of the brig *Caravan*, Captain Dill, in 35 days from Cadiz, we have been favored with papers from the 27th of February to the 4th of March, inclusive.

A president, vice president, &c. were chosen, with much unanimity, at a second preparatory meeting, for the next Cortes.

Things remained nearly in the same state as at our last accounts. The King and Queen were both sick.

The Madrid papers state, that Sir Robert Wilson is to have command of a Portuguese division to operate against the French, in case they invade Spain.

CADIZ, FEB. 24.—His Majesty remains in his bed, and his gout continues, but has increased so much, that the swelling has extended to his ancle. The Queen has had several attacks of convulsions.

The kingdom is tranquil, and there is reason to believe that the remains of the faction which Bessieres commanded will apply for pardons.

After the taking of Moree, the factious soldiers of the province of Sarragonne were continually coming in, laying down their arms, and asking for pardon. Many of them, indeed, requested places in the constitutional army; "For," says the Cadiz Gazette, "it is impossible to describe the effect produced by the notes directed to our government by Russia, Pruissia, Austria, and France, and the discussions of the Cortes on this subject." The commandant at Montblanc published them in the town of Espluga, the focus of the revolution in the month of Neag, when 70 armed insurgents presented themselves for pardon.

In several other factious towns, companies of militia have been formed by volunteers, who have already performed important services against their late comrade. "There is not a Castellan in this province who does not thrill at hearing a French invasion spoken of; and who does not burn with sacred rage against foreign domination."

MADRID, FEB. 25.—In the preparatory sitting of the Cortes to-day, M. Romero, secretary of the permanent session, read the articles of the Constitution, which relate to the oath to be taken by the Deputies present. The President, Vice-President and Secretaries were then appointed.

MARCH 1.—After going through the formalities of opening the session, a letter was read from the Minister of Grace and Justice, stating that the King was too indisposed to attend in person to deliver the following Speech, which was then read by the President:—

"*Gentlemen*—The extraordinary circumstances under which your Legislative Body is opened, offer a wide field for the patriotism of the Representatives of the Spanish people, and will render them famous in the history of the nation.

"Spain, which is at this moment the object of universal attention, will resolve the problem which occupies monarchs and people, and in which are centered hopes and fears, the interests of humanity, and the caprices of pride and ambition.

"The Continental powers of the Holy Alliance have already raised their voice against the political institutions of this nation, which has paid for her independence and her liberty with the price of her blood. Spain, in replying to the insiduous accusations of these Potentates, has declared to the world, in the most solemn manner, that her fundamental laws can only be dictated by herself.

"His Most Christian Majesty has said, that 100,000 Frenchmen will come to regulate the domestic affairs of Spain, and correct the vices of her institutions. How long have soldiers been entrusted with the mission of reforming laws? In what code is it written that military invasions are the percursors of the happiness of the people?

"I trust to the energy and perseverance of the Cortes for a proper answer to the speech of his Most Christian Majesty. I trust that they will remain true to their principles and continue to walk in the path of duty.

"For my part, I again offer to join my efforts with those of the National Congress, to realize the hopes of the friends of liberal institutions, in employing all the means which the law places in my power to repel force by force. The Cortes will continue with their usual zeal the important labours which they have undertaken, and the national prosperity, to which all their views tend, will consolidate the constitutional system, defended by energy and valor.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

MARCH 2.—His Majesty has accepted to-day the resignation of the several Ministers, and has replaced them as follows, viz:—Foreign Affairs, Don Alvaro Florez Estrada; Interior, and *ad interim* the Colonies, Don Antonio Diaz del Moral; Marine, Don Joseph Romai; War, Don Joseph Maria Torrijos; Justice, Don Joseph Zorraquin; Finances, Don Lorento Calvo de Rozas.

MARCH 3.—Of the six new Ministers, two are absent from the capital, two have declined their appointment, and two accepted it. In the sitting of this day, the Cortes expressed, by a message to the Government, their astonishment at not having heard any mention of the transfer of the Government, and required a report to be made to them upon the subject within 24 hours.

MARCH 4.—The rumour of the resignation of the Ministers being accepted caused extreme agitation in Madrid. It is added, that the new Ministers have not and will not be installed; and that the old Ministers will not quit the helm at a moment when it is so necessary not to swerve from the course.

FROM FRANCE.

By the fast sailing ship HOWARD, capt. *Holdridge*, from Havre, the editors of the New York Gazette have received Paris papers to the 11th and Havre to the 12th ult. inclusive, but they do not furnish any thing of a decisive character relative to the anticipated war, although the government was still going on with their warlike preparations. The Duke d'Angouleme was to leave Paris on the 15th for Perpignan, and thence would proceed to Bayonne. Such articles as are considered interesting will be found below.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th ult. was opened at 2 o'clock. The same precautions were taken in having a sufficient guard placed at the several entrances. The left seats were nearly vacant, only 7 being present at the reading of the *proces verbal*.

The order of the day being the project of the law relative to the recall of a portion of the discharged veterans, was taken up.

The names of several members were called over, but only one or two delivered their sentiments, and it having been announced by the President that all those whose names were entered for debate had been called over, M. Dupont, the reporter of the commission, mounted the tribune, and repeated the motives which induced the commission to propose the recall.

The project of the law is comprised in a single article, as follows —

The non commissioned officers and privates whose active services expired on the 31st December last, conformably to the 20th article of the law of March 10, 1818, may be employed in case of war, in the service of the veterans in the interior of the kingdom, *even* out of the military division making a part of the department to which they belong.

On motion, the word even was stricken out, and the project was passed, 231 to 15. There were only thirteen members on the left, none of whom voted.

Petitions continued to be received from various parts of the country, against the war.

An order has been issued for the trial of the sergeant of the National Guard, who refused to lay violent hands on M. Manuel, in the Chamber of Deputies.

From the Paris Constitutionel of March 11.

The factions in France are at war with each other, but the result is, that the party in favor of war, seems to have the ascendency. The war faction have persuaded the ministers, that war is unavoidable, that they wish for war, and that they will have war, and with it, all its consequences.

The same papers state, that the War Department are taking the most energetic measures for the approaching contest. The Duke of Reggio gave yesterday, previous to his departure for the Army of Spain, the command of the National Guard of Paris to Major General the duke of Clermont Tonnere.

An officer of the fourth Legion, is undergoing a trial for having refused to obey the orders of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 10th March. It is also stated, that the commanding officer of the post, is likewise to be tried.

French Stocks, Paris March 11th. 82 50, to 83 50.

PARIS, MARCH, 9.—The Duke of Reggio has this day taken leave of the King, and sets to-morrow to take the command of the first corps of the Army of the Pyrenees, at Bayonne.

A vast number of young men from La Vendee, yesterday, waited upon their deputy, M. Manuel, who appeared deeply affected at this mark of their attachment.

Extracts of letters from Havre, March 12.

"Many people not believing that this Government really intend going to war with Spain, speculation has become quite cool of late, and the market in consequence dull, the holders of produce not being disposed to give way. Prices are about the same as at our last dates, except for Cotton, which coming in freely from your ports, has been sold at a reduction of 5 centimes—and one lot has been sold this week at 30, which the brokers say was worth 32 some time ago. Our imports in February were heavy. The arrivals this month are four vessels from New Orleans with 3143 bales. Our present stock may be stated at 1700 bales chiefly American."

We learn verbally by the Howard, that so strong was the expectation of war between France and Spain, that insurance on French vessels from the West Indies could not be effected in France, and the French merchants were paying 25 per cent. at Lloyd's on their homeward bound West India trade.

We also learn, that all the French men of war are fitting out as fast as possible, and that immediately on the arrival of a French merchant vessel, the seamen are sent on board the men of war. A squadron was fitting out at Rochefort, to cruize on the coast of Spain, which was expected to be ready for sea about the first of April.

Capt. Holdridge has brought dispatches for Government from Mr. Gallatin, our Minister at Paris, which were stated to be important.

By the ship *Ceres*, Capt. Rogers, in 32 days from Havre, we have Commercial advices from that city to the 15th March, and a regular file of the Paris "*Messenger*," to the 13th of the same month—extracts from which follow.—*Chs. Courier.*

War appears certain; but it was not supposed that England would take any part in the contest.

M. Manuel has been excluded from the Chamber of Deputies, for the remainder of the present session, by a vote of that body. The proceedings were of the most riotous description. He appeared in his seat the day after the vote passed for his expulsion, and refused to retire unless compelled to do so by force. A detachment of the Guards was then introduced, and the officer in command of the veterans produced an order to remove M. Manuel, which was extended to the sergeant, who as well as the soldiers of the National Guards refused to obey. The officer then retired, to receive the orders of the President of the Chambers, who, with all the Members except those friendly to M. Manuel, had previously withdrawn. A strong detachment of Gendarmes, headed by a Colonel and other officers, then entered the house, and M. M. still refusing to retire, the Gendarmes took him by the arms, while an officer grasped him by the collar, and he was thus dragged out of the Chamber, surrounded by his colleagues, who expressed their indignation with vehemence. The sergeant and soldiers are to be tried for their disobedience of orders.

[*Extracts from letters by the Ceres.*]

"HAVRE, MARCH 14.—There is no doubt but war will take place, and the army ordered immediately to march into Spain. The general impression now is, that England will not take any part in it."

Another letter says—"There appears but one idea to-day that war will immediately take place.

"There has been a sale of about 500 bales best Upland Cotton at 28 sous, duty paid."

Letters of the 13th state that Cotton was rather reviving.

"MARCH 15.—The War between France and Spain, assumes every day a more threatening aspect. Cotton has declined from 1 1-2 to 2 sous, within the last two days; however, they have rallied again, and about 1000 bales uplands, of current quality, have been bought up at 23s.; for good fair, would be paid 23½ and fine 24.

"MARCH 15.—The day before yesterday, there was some business done in Cottons, and to-day the price has improved. The sales of the two last days, amount to about 2000 bales; the greater part of Georgias, which went off at 23¾ to 24 sous; Louisiana, 29½ a 30. We expect momently to hear of the commencement of hostilities—the funds are daily declining."

From Havana.—By a passenger in the Spanish schr. Gallego, arrived at Norfolk, information is received that the schooner Pilot, Banks, from Norfolk, was captured by a pirate on the night of the 26th of March, 30 miles to windward of Havana. On boarding, the Captain gave orders that all should be put to death and thrown overboard, but, fortunately, a Spanish passenger on board begged for quarters, in his native tongue, and the orders were countermanded. The crew and passengers were detained four days, and afterwards landed. Capt. Banks, in coming through Matanzas, recognized a great part of his cargo, which was there offering for sale, but was strongly advised by his friends to be silent, as his life might be the forfeit.

During the time captain B. remained at Havana, he saw the Pilot board several vessels within two miles of the Moro Castle, which she robbed of clothing. [Among the vessels robbed, were the Mechanic of Portland and Three Sisters of Boston.—The mate of the Three Sisters was accidentally drowned by the sinking of the boat, which the pirates had ordered to be sent on board them.] Capt. B. heard that there were 36 piratical vessels on the coast of Cuba.

The U. S. schr. Jackall, Lt. Com. Stevens, called off Havana about the 1st April, sent in a boat, and offered convoy to American vessels. The J. was the first of com. Porter's squadron that had been off Havana. The com. was then at Matanzas. Capt. B. sent information to him respecting the capture of his vessel, describing her and the schr. which had captured her, and also informed the commander of the U. S. schr. then off the port of the transaction. The Pilot was recaptured by one of the schooners of com. P's squadron and the barge Gallynipper, in Escondido Bay, 15 days after her capture by the pirates, and arrived at Havana the day captain B. left there, the pirates endeavored to run her ashore, but did not succeed. Capt. B understood that several of the pirates were killed, the rest escaped on shore, with the exception of one man, who was lame.

On the day capt. B. left Havana, two of the U. S. schrs. names unknown, with the barge Gallynipper, were off that place. The U. States' ship Peacock and steam galliot Sea Gull, were at Key West, where the new town had been called Allen's Town, in honor of the lamented lt. comdt. Wm. H. Allen.

Success of the "Decoy."—Capt. Coffin, of the brig Charles, arrived at Charleston, 10th inst. in 4 days passage from Matanzas, understood, previous to his sailing, that a letter had been received at that port, (*Matanzas*) from Havana, stating that there had been great destruction among the Pirates, off Cape Antonio, by the U. S. ship Decoy, captain Kearney. The story was at Matanzas, that the Pirates boarded the Decoy, mistaking her for a merchantman, and that about ninety of them were made prisoners, and their vessel captured. Capt. C gives the story as he heard it at Matanzas. The U. S. schr. Wild Cat, Lieut. Comdt. C. W. Skinner, and the U. S. schr Beagle, Lt. Comdt. J. T. Newton, sailed from Matanzas on the 6th inst. They had been in Sewappa Bay, but saw nothing, and returned thence to Matanzas. On the 1st inst. they fell in with the ship Trajan, from Portsmouth, N. H. for Havana—remained with her through the day and left her at night about 30 miles to windward of Havana.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 18.

We learn, from Capt. Hamilton, who arrived here yesterday, in the schr. Gallega, in 11 days from Havana, that a few days previous to his sailing, a British brig of war fell in with a piratical two top-sail schooner off Cape Antonio, of six guns and one hundred and twenty men. Upon coming alongside, the crew of the schooner boarded the brig, armed with knives, &c. and took possession of her, after killing eleven men and driving the whole of the British crew below. A British frigate soon after came up and gave chase to the brig, and recaptured her—the pirates having in the mean time, returned to their own vessel, and finally made their escape.

Accounts had been received at Havana that an action had taken place near Cape Antonio between the boats of a British sloop of war and a piratical schooner of six guns and sixty men, supposed to be the schr. Gata. After a few minutes, the pirate blew up; and, when the smoke dispersed, about twenty-five men were seen swimming in the water, to whom the boats gave no quarters.

From Curracoa.—We learn from Curracoa, that it was reported at that place, that an embargo was laid on all vessels at Laguira, for the purpose, as was supposed, of cutting off the retreat of Gen. Morales.

Baptiste Irvine escaped from his prison in Curracoa, but was retaken 6 hours after.

The United States' schr. Shark, Capt. Perry, arrived at Curracoa on the 22nd of March, from Laguira.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 15.

Chili—A friend has handed us the following extracts from a letter received per ship *Atlas*, at Edgartown, Mass. from the Pacific. It is dated

"*Valparaiso, Dec. 15, 1822.*

About the first of November appeared the new (Commercial) *Regiamento*, which for reason mentioned below, I think will be very short lived. We were endeavoring, although ineffectually, to begin business under these new regulations, when on the evening of the 19th ult. we were visited by the most tremendous earthquake. The first and most severe shock continued about two and an half minutes, and levelled nearly the whole of Valparaiso to the ground. All the Churches, all Almendral, all Queledra of St. Francisco, are a heap of ruins—about a dozen or twenty houses in the port remain habitable. From two to three hundred lives are lost, but none whom you know. The shocks have continued as often as three or four each day, every day since, until the last two days, but not generally very severe.

In addition to this second calamnity is the insurrection of General Freyre, in Conception; he has approached as far as Talcu in force. A force has been sent out to meet him, but it is supposed he is too strong to accept any terms short of overthrowing the present government.—He is a great favorite with the people, and perhaps the revolt may not be disadvantageous to the country. At any rate, there can scarcely be a change for the worse."

Equality! Letters from Pernambuco state, that, in the latter part of February, the people of that place refused to submit to the Emperor, and demanded a change of government, similar to that of the United States, at the head of which *they wished to place one white man, one mulatto, and one negro, so as to give each class of the population equal rights*. On the 28th of February, a skirmish took place between them and the troops of the government, in which several on both sides were slain, and the former were defeated. The leader of the insurrection was made prisoner, and was sent to Rio Janeiro on the 7th March, for trial. The writer of the above expresses an apprehension that the government of that portion of Brazil will eventually be in the hands of the mulattoes.—*Mercantile Adv.*

The brig Traveller, Phelps, commanded and manned wholly by *colored persons*, has arrived at New-Bedford from a whaling voyage to the West Indies and Western Islands. On the 4th ult. an altercation took place between Moses and Francis Ford, when the former threw the latter overboard, and he was drowned. Sipple was confined in irons, brought to New Bedford, and committed for trial.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Voluntary Imprisonment.—A genteel looking young man, who has a family, called upon the Sherriff on Wednesday last, and informed him that he had been several days on a frolic, was then intoxicated, and begged, as a favor, that an apartment in the jail might be assigned him, until he should recover his wonted sanity. The Sheriff however, having abundance of such society already, conducted him to a chamber in a neighbouring tavern, where he promised to remain until the effects of the steam should have subsided. In a short time, however, he abandoned his room, and, after taking another dram at the bar, made his way to the jail again, when the Sheriff yielding to his importunities, locked him up, stipulating at the same time, as the only condition upon which he could enjoy the benefit of the prison, that he should not ask for liquor. The poor fellow upon being liberated yesterday, thanked the Sheriff for his hospitality, and marched off highly pleased and satisfied. *Newark Eagle.*

A man by the name of Benj. Wright, jr. has been convicted of murder, in Ohio, and is shortly to be hung. Previous to his trial, while in confinement, his conduct was very bad, but afterwards showed some marks of penitence. His mother, an Irish woman of about 70 years of age, visited him while in prison, and lectured him to this effect: My *jewel*, by the *powers* you must kape a *stiff upper-lip*, for it never belonged to the name of the Wrights to be *cowards*; take a *wee draft* of *whiskey*, and cheer up your spirits; and if they *scrag* you, they can do no more harm, my darling." She then handed him some whiskey, and took her leave. An affectionate mother!!

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1823.

MILLET.

On the first page of this week's paper, our agricultural readers will find an interesting article on the culture of *millet grass*. Were the valuable properties of this *grass* (as it is termed) and the various uses to which it may be applied, more generally known, we are sure it would be deemed worth occupying a separate paragraph to recommend an experiment of it by those gentlemen who have so laudably devoted their time, talents, and property, towards improving the agriculture of the state.

Last season, in one of the counties of Virginia, a considerable quantity of millet was sown. Its luxuriant growth exceeded every calculation. It produced in many instances, two tons of hay, and thirty bushels of seed, to the acre. It answers a double purpose,—a farinaceous and a fodder crop, are both obtained at one harvesting. The stalks and blades remain in a succulent state till the seed ripens. The hay made from it is said to be eaten with greater avidity, by all kinds of cattle, than any other kind of fodder. The weight of the *seed* is about 45 lbs. to the bushel. When ground, it affords a meal that can be profitably used in making provender for horses and neat cattle, and in fattening hogs. Besides these uses of the millet, it is said to afford better *pasture* than either clover or timothy.

So much has been said (or rather *printed*) about this grass, that we hope some of the farmers of Rowan, or the adjoining counties, will get a little seed, and try it. A mere experiment cannot cost much. And if it only proves *half* as valuable as it is alledged to be by those who have raised it, it will be a very useful crop in this section of North-Carolina.

We know not where any of the seed can be procured, without sending a considerable distance for it; but should this paragraph fall under the observation of any gentleman who has the seed in his possession, he is respectfully requested to forward a small quantity to the office of the "Western Carolinian," or to any gentleman in Salisbury who is likely to make a faithful use of it; by so doing, he will render an acceptible service to his fellow-citizens.

A crop of millet will do well, if sown at almost any time during this month.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have advices from France to the 15th March, at which date war had not yet commenced, although, it was believed by all to be inevitable. We know not what the dilatory movements of the French army is to be attributed to, unless it be the unfavorable light in which the French *people* view the war, and the symptoms of popular ferment which threaten to ripen into open rebellion. It is stated in some of the French papers, that the commencement of hostilities was deferred to the 5th of April. This delay will more effectually enable Spain to repel the invasion of her country, by giving her time to increase and organize her army, and collect and apply the resources of the nation to her defence. Portugal will make common cause with Spain; and the tardy movements of the French army may probably give the Portuguese a chance to co-operate with their neighbors the Spaniards in the first shock of the threatened conflict. England, it has been repeated by one of the London papers, will remain strictly neutral; but as the sympathy of the British *people* is enlisted on the side of Spain, and the ministry very liberal on the subject, a confident hope is cherished that a part of the immense resources of the British nation will eventually be employed to assist Spain in her struggle for liberty and national independence.

Even should Spain and Portugal be left to contend alone with the French troops, there are yet hopes of an ultimate triumph. The chivalric spirit and love of glory which was proverbial with the ancient Hispanians, is still latent in the breasts of modern Spaniards, and only requires a proper excitement, to become roused into all its pristine enthusiasm.—The sympathies of all freemen are for Spain; her success in the threatened war, would be a triumph of liberal principles throughout the world.

THE PRESIDENCY.

ALABAMA.

From the Mobile Argus.

A letter which we copy from the Franklin Gazette on the Presidential Question is written with much ability and with a close reference to facts. The writer could not touch on Alabama, without adverting to the patronage exercised by the Treasury Department, that patronage which is so deleterious to the public good. But we here know that the patronage of the Honorable Secretary, who is *to rectify the abuses*, is not confined to Banks or the Land Offices. It extends to every office under the General government. Our District Judge has arrived at an age which desires repose. He is in affluent circumstances—and leaving Georgia to come into the wilderness at the time he did, together with the connexion which has for a long time subsisted between him and Mr. Crawford, can leave no doubt of his having come here on a political mission. The Marshal is of the same fraternity. The District Attorney, William Crawford, Esq. of St. Stephens, is also Receiver of Public Monies in the land office at that place. So that if he conducts himself improperly there is no one to make inquiries or report the facts. There is no one to give notice to the Treasury Department, and the check so necessary for the public good is taken away. The Collector at this place is also Postmaster. Strange as these things may appear abroad, they are nevertheless true.

It is a common thing throughout the state to hear people when complaining of the negligence, inattention, and incapacity of an officer under the General Government, to say at the same time, "well it does no good to complain, for he is continued by the Secretary of the Treasury." One of the officers above alluded to has done no duty for about two years, except to receive his pay. He is receiver of the land office which is kept in this place.—Some two or three months since, he came over from Pensacola, where he resides, received his money, and was off in a tangent.

NEW-JERSEY.

From The Trenton True American.

Though we have thought the discussion of the question, *Who shall be our next President?* premature, yet the cause of the truth seems to require us to state, that, from the best information we have been able to collect, and we have taken particular pains to ascertain public sentiment, Mr. ADAMS at present stands much higher in this State than any other candidate. Next to him, probably, is Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. CRAWFORD, so far as we can learn, has but *few friends in New-Jersey.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have noticed that among the editors who have enlisted with such zeal in the contest for "who shall be next President," several have already disposed of the different states, according to their *wishes*, taking due care always to secure an overwhelming majority of votes for their favorite candidate. Consequently our good friends have officiated for us, and in more than one instance *North-Carolina* is put down with great confidence, as Radicals to a man, and of course to register her fifteen votes in favor of Mr. Crawford! Now this may all be very well, so far as it goes to amuse their readers, themselves, or delight the radical party; and it may appear to savour of ingratitude in us that we do not receive their kind offices in a more gracious manner; but we would with all deference inform our editorial brethren, that the citizens of North-Carolina *are competent to judge and act for themselves*; and whenever the period for choosing electors has arrived, they will, we are confident, make a selection creditable to them as American freemen. In return for these civilities of our brother types, (these would-be prophets, who have disposed of our State in favor of Mr. Crawford,) we would extend to them the friendly caution, that if they seriously wish to establish their prophetical reputation, they should build on a better foundation.—*Washington N. C. Recorder.*

A new paper has just been established at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, by Mr. *Franklin S. Meyer*, late of Washington city, entitled the *Elizabeth City Republican.*

Extract of a letter from England, dated Feb. 7, 1823.

"I was down in the London docks, and there were 26 paupers going out in the ship Hudson to New-York, sent by the parish of Eurharst, near Battle in Sussex, in carriers' wagons, who paid their passage and gave them money to start when arrived in the United States; and other parishes must do the same or they will be *eat up* by them. Many parishes are in that state that the land is worth nothing to the landlord, and I see no remedy except sending the extra population somewhere."

Princeton College.—The Rev. PHILIP LINDSLY, lately the Vice President of Princeton College, has been unanimously elected the President of that institution, and the Reverend JARED D. TYLER the Vice President.

New Solar Theory.—Dr. Hoyer of Minden has published a detailed account of his hypothesis, that the Nucleus of the Sun consists of *native gold*. It will be better for John Cleaves Symmes, to endeavour to reach this nucleus, than to descend to the interior of the globe.

Charleston Courier

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 24.

Cotton, 8 to 10; flour, fine, $7; superfine, 7 50; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 45; peach brandy, 50 to 75; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 69 to 70; bacon, 8½ to 10; salt, Turks Island, 60 a 65, per 100 bushels; molasses, 29; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 10; coffee, prime green, 26 to 28; 2d and 3d quality, 24½ to 26; tea, hyson, 100 to 105; flax seed, 80 to 90; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice, 3 50 to 4, per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 25 to 5, per 100 lbs.

CHARLESTON MARKET, April 21.

COTTON—The quantity of *Uplands* now at market is very large and the greater part of the crop has been brought down from the country. A good deal has been sold during the week, but prices have not altered. The stock of inferior and middling accumulates. Quotations of *Uplands* are from 8 to 12½ cents.

SALT—*Turks Island* 30; *Liverpool*, in sacks, from 45 to 50 cents.

MOLASSES—No change: *West India*, 26 a 27; *Havana*, 25; *N. Orleans* 30 a 31.

DIED,

On the 15th April, at his residence near Charlotte, N. C. *Archibald Frew*, Esq.

On the 27th February, in Madison county, Alabama, *John W. Walker*, late Senator in Congress from that State.

Thrashing Machine.

A NEW and well constructed Thrashing Machine for sale, at the store of *Allemong & Locke*. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

May 5, 1823.—4wt55

Team Boat YADKIN.

THIS beautiful Boat, lately built at Cheraw, of easy draught of water, so as to admit of her running at all seasons, has now commenced running between Cheraw and Georgetown. The subscribers propose to their friends in North and South-Carolina, to freight their goods and produce at the usual Steam-Boat prices, with the exception of salt.

The boat will be under the particular care and direction of either of the subscribers, Henry A. Miller, at Cheraw, Benjamin King, at Georgetown, and B. D. Lazarus and Jno. Magrath at Charleston.

J. LAZARUS,
T. ADDISON.

Cheraw, April 17, 1823.—6t57

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. J. WORKE.

April 30, 1823. 3t'54

Executors' Sale.

THERE will be sold on Tuesday of the May Court next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaker and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still-house, barn, and other out-houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury. Also, one other tract of land of about 20 acres, joining Jacob Rusher and others. This is all woodland, lying within five miles of Salisbury. All the above lands belong to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOS. HOLMES, } *Exr's.*
JA. KRIDER. }

Salisbury, May 5, 1823. 2t53

N. B. All those in debt to said estate, by note or book account, are requested to make settlement; and those having claims to present them for pay.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1823. Jacob Folz and Betsy his wife, Jacob Snider and Sarah his wife, John Rothrock and Caty his wife, Philip Reich and Rosinah his wife, Christian Zimmerman, Rosinah Zimmerman widow of John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, Christian Hanes and Henry Shore, executors of said John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, *vs.* John Zimmerman and Philip Zimmerman: Original bill, praying that the real estate of John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, should be sold. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John and Philip Zimmerman, the defendants in this case, do not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the County of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead answer or demur, the Bill will be taken pro confesso against them and the case heard ex parte. Copy from minutes,

Test JOHN C. BLUM, *C. M. E.*

April, 1823. 6wt'57

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Spring Term, 1823. Samuel Chunn *vs.* David Rogers, Alexander Rogers, and John Rogers. Original attachment, Samuel Jock summoned as a garnishee, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against them, agreeably to the plaintiff's demand. 15?3

Test, JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

Poetry.

FROM THE MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE EDITOR.

The Editor who wills to please,
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beats him;
Or if he dare attempt to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk,
And cringe to all that meets him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave,
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch and wizzard tales,
Of slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales,
Or feathers, like a pigeon

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,
Of border wars, and Gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks, the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of dull scholastic lore,
Would like to see a little more
In scraps of Greek and Latin;
The merchants rather have the price
Of southern indigo and rice,
Or India silks and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun;
A rebus or a riddle.
Some long for missionary news,
And some of worldly carnal views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed.....I only give the hint,
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire or fever;
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of raccoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish,
For now and then a savory dish,
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humourous—wild or tame—
Lofty or low—'tis all the same—
Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight,
Has naught to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

EAST INDIAN AIR.

Ne'er talk of Wisdom's gloomy schools,
Give me the Sage, who 's able
To draw his moral thoughts and rules
From the sunshine of the table;
Who learns how lightly, fleetly pass
This world and all that's in it,
From the bumper that but crowns his glass,
And is gone again next minute.

The diamond sleeps within the mine,
The pearl beneath the water,
While truth, more precious, dwells in wine,
The grape's own rosy daughter!
And none can prize her charms like him,
Oh! none like him obtain her,
Who thus can, like Leander, swim
Through sparkling floods to gain her!

Diversity.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

The following exquisite piece of humour was written by OLIVER H. PRINCE, Esq. of Washington, Wilkes county Georgia. It was first published in the Monitor, about ten or fifteen years ago; has since been reprinted in many of the periodical works in this country and in England; and has even, we understand, been translated into French. And yet the author has been in a great measure unknown; for it goes very hard with people living beyond the Savannah river to believe that any thing like *Mind* can exist in Georgia.

MILITIA MUSTER.

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

Dear Fugey: I happened not long since to be present at the muster of a captain's company in a remote part of one of the counties, and as no general description could convey an accurate idea of the achievements of the day, I must be permitted to go into detail, as well as my recollection will serve me.

The men had been notified to meet at nine o'clock, "armed and equipped as the law directs," that is to say, with a gun and cartridge box at least, but, as directed by law of the United States, "with a good firelock, a sufficient bayonet, and a pouch with a box to contain not less than twenty-four sufficient cartridges of powder and ball." At twelve, about one-third, perhaps one half of the men had collected, and an inspector's return of the number present, and of their arms, would have stood thus: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; ensign, none; fifers, none; privates, present, 23; do. absent, 50; guns, 15; gunlocks, 12; ramrods, 10; rifle pouches, 3; bayonets, none; horsewhips, walking canes and umbrellas, 32. A little before one, the captain, whom I shall distinguish by the name of Clodpole, gave directions for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this order, one of the sergeants, whose lungs had long supplied the place of drum and fife, placed himself in front of the house, and began to bawl with great vehemence, "All captain Clodpole's company parade here! come Gentleman, parade here! and all you that hasn't guns fall into the lower *cend*." He might have bawled till this time with as little success as the Syrens sung to Ulysses, had he not changed his post to a neighboring shade. There he was immediately joined by all who were then at leisure; the others were at that time engaged either as parties or spectators, at a game of fives, and could not just then attend. However, in less than half an hour the game was finished, and the captain enabled to form his company and proceed in the duties of the day.

Look to the right, and dress!

They were soon by the help of the non-commissioned officers placed in a straight line, but as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for the purpose till the whole line assumed nearly the form of a crescent.

"Why look at 'em," says the captain; "why gentlemen, you are all a crooking here at both *eends*, so that you will get on me by and by—come, gentlemen, *dress! dress!*"

This was accordingly done; but impelled by the same motive as before, they soon resumed their former figure, and so they were permitted to remain.

Now gentlemen, says the captain, I am going to carry you through the *revolutions* of the manuel exercise, and I want your particular attention to the word of command, *jist* exactly as I give to you. I hope you will have a little patience, gentlemen, if you please, and I'll be as short as possible, and if I be a going wrong, I will be much obliged to any of you, gentlemen, to put me right again, for I mean all for the best, and I hope you will excuse me, if you please. And one thing, gentlemen, I must caution you against, in partic'lar, and that is not to make any mistakes if you can possibly help it, and the best way to do this, will be to do all the motions right at first, and that will also help us to get along so much faster, and we'll try to have it over as soon as possible. Come, boys, come to a shoulder.

Poise, foolk!

Cook, foolk! Very handsomely done.

Take, aim!

Ram down, cartridge! No! no; *Fire!* I recollect now that firing comes next to taking aim, according to Steuben; but with your permission, gentlemen, I'll *read* the words just exactly as they are printed in the book, and then I shall be right. 'O yes! read it, (exclaimed 20 voices at once,) that will save time.'

'Tention the whole then; please to observe, gentlemen, that at the word *fire!* you must fire, that is, if any of your guns are *loaden'd*, you must not shoot in *yearnest*, but only make pretence like, and you gentlemen fellow soldiers, who's armed with nothing but sticks, riding switches, and corn stalks, needn't go through the firings, but keep yourselves to yourselves.

Half cock, foolk! Very well done.

S, h, u, t, (spelling) *Shet pan!* That too would have been very handsomely done, if you had'nt handled cartridge instead of shetting pan; but I suppose you want noticing. Now, 'tention one and all, gentlemen, and do that motion again.

Shet pan! Very good, very well indeed, you did that motion equal to any old soldier—you improve 'stonishingly.

Handle cartridge! Pretty well considering you did it wrong end foremost, as if you took the cartridge out of your mouth and bit off the twist with the cartridge box.

Draw rammer! Those that havn't no rammer to their guns need not draw but only make the motion; it will do just as well, and save a great deal of time.

Return rammer! Very well again! But that would have been done, I think, with greater expertness, if you had performed the motion with a little more dexterity.

S, h, o, u, l,—Shoulder, foolk! Very handsomely done indeed; put your guns on the other shoulder, gentlemen.

Order, foolk! Not quite so well, gentlemen—not quite altogether, but perhaps I did not speak loud enough for you to hear me all at once. Try once more if you please; I hope you will be patient gentlemen, we will soon be through.

Order, foolk! Handsomely done, gentlemen! very handsomely done! and all together too, except that a few of you were a *leetle* too soon, and some others a *leetle* too late.

In laying down your guns, gentlemen, take care to lay the locks up, the other sides down.

'Tention the whole! *Ground foolk!* Very well.

Charge bayonets! (*Some of the men.*) That can't be right, captain; pray look again, for how can we charge bayonet without our guns?

(Captain.) I don't know as to that, but I know I'm right, for here 'tis printed in the book—c, h, a, r, yes, *charge bayonet*, that's right, that's the word, if I know how to read; come gentlemen, do pray charge bayonet! Charge, I say! Why don't you charge? Do you think it an't so? Do you think I have lived to this time o'day and don't know what charge bayonet is? Here come and see yourselves, it's as plain as the nose on your fa—stop! stay—no! nah! no! no! Faith! I'm wrong, I turned over two leaves at once, but I beg your pardon, gentlemen; we will not stay out long, and we'll have something to *drink*, as soon as we have done. Come boys, get off the stumps and logs and take up your guns, we'll soon be done; excuse me if you please.

Fix bayonets!

Advance arms! Very well done.—Turn the stocks of your guns in front gentlemen, and that will bring the barrel behind; and hold them straight up and down if you please. Let go with you left hand and take hold with your right just above the guard. Steuben says the gun must be held p, e, r, *pertic'lar*—yes, you must always mind and hold your guns very pertic'lar. Now boys attention the whole.

Present, arms! Very handsomely done, hold the guns over t'other knee; t'other *eend* up—turn your hands round a little and raise them higher—draw the other foot back! Now you are nearly right—very well done GENTLEMEN; you have improved vastly since I first saw you; you are getting too *slick for tallow!* What a charming thing it is to see men under good discipline! Now, gentlemen, we come to the *revolutions*—but, lord, men, you have got all in a sort of a *snarl*, as I may say; how did you get all into such a higgledy piggledy?

The fact was, the shade had moved considerably to the eastward and had exposed the right wing of these hardy veterans to a galling fire of the sun.—Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the line, they found it convenient to follow the shade, and in huddling to the left for this purpose had changed the figure of their line from that of a crescent to one which more nearly resembled a pair of pot hooks.

"Come gentlemen, (says the captain,) spread yourselves out again into a straight line, and let us get into the wheelings and other matters as soon as possible."

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers. They objected to going into these *revolutions* at all, in as much as the weather was extremely hot, they already had been kept in the field upwards of three quarters of an hour. They reminded the captain of his repeated promise to be as short as he possibly could, and it was clear he could dispense with all this same wheeling and flourishing if he chose. They were already very thirsty, and if he would not dismiss them, they declared they would go off without a dismission and get something to drink, and he might fine them if that would do him any good; they were able to pay their fine, but could not go without drink to please any body; and they swore they would never vote for another captain who wished to be so unreasonably strict.—One of the men was so insolent as to exclaim, "I'll not be dragged about here any longer. You know I'm as good as you any day. I can *buy* two of you."

The captain behaved with great spirit on this occasion, and a smart colloquy ensued; when at length becoming exasperated to the last degree he roundly asserted that a soldier ought never to think *hard* of the orders of his officer; and finally he went so far as to say that he did not think any gentleman on that ground had any just cause to be offended with him. The dispute was finally settled by the captain's sending for some grog for their present accommodation, and agreeing to omit reading the military law, as directed by a late act, and also all the military monœuvres, except two or three such easy and simple ones as could be performed within the compass of the shade. After they had drank their grog and had spread themselves, they were divided into platoons.

'Tention the whole! *To the right wheel!* Each man faced to the right about.

Why, gentlemen! I didn't mean for every man to stand still and turn himself *nayturally* right round; but when I told you *to the right*, I intended for you to wheel round to the right as it were. Please to try that again, gentlemen; every right hand man must stand fast, and only the other turn round.

In a previous part of the exercise it had, for the purpose of sizing, been necessary to denominate every second person a right hand man. A very natural consequence was, that on the present occasion these right hand men maintained their position, all the intermediate ones facing about as before.

Why look at 'em now! exclaimed the captain, in extreme vexation; I'll be *darned* if you can understand a word I say. Excuse me, gentlemen, for it *raly* seems as if you could not come at it exactly. In wheeling to the right, the right hand *eend* of the platoons stand fast and the other *eend* comes round like a swingletree; them on the outside must march faster than them on the inside, and them on the inside not near so fast as them on the outside. You *sartainly* understand me now gentlemen, and now please to try *onct* more.

In this they were somewhat more successful.

'Tention the whole; *To the left—left, no, right—that is, the left—I mean the right—left wheel! march!*

In this he was strictly obeyed, some wheeled to the right, left, or both ways.

Stop! halt! let us try again. I could not *jist* then tell my right hand from my left! You must excuse me, gentlemen, if you please; experience makes perfect, as the saying is; long as I have served, I find something new to learn every day, but all's one for that. Now, gentlemen, do that motion once more.

By the help of a non-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheeled this time with tolerable regularity.

Now, boys, you must try to wheel by divisions; and there is one thing in partic'lar which I have to request of you, gentlemen, and it is this, not to make any blunder in your wheeling. You must mind and keep at wheeling distance, and not talk in the ranks, nor get out of size again; for I want you to do this motion well, and not to make any blunder now.

'Tention the whole! *By divisions, to the right wheel! march!*

In doing this, it seemed as if bedlam had broke loose—every man took the command: Not so fast on the right! Slow, now. Haul down them umbrellas! Faster on the left! Keep back a little there! Don't crowd so! Hold up your gun. Slow! Go faster there! faster! Who trod on my —— d— your *huffs!* Keep back! Stop us, captain, do stop us! Go faster there! I've lost my shoe! Get up again, Ned! Halt! halt! halt! halt! stop, gentlemen! stop! stop! d—n it, I say, can't you stop!

By this time they had got into utter and inextricable confusion, and so I left them. TIMOTHY CRABSHAW.

WAR HORSES.

From Southey's History of the Peninsular War, *in Spain*, just published.

Two of the regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number; and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed lest they should fall into the hands of the French: he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose, upon the beach. As they moved off, they passed some of the country horses and mares, which were feeding at a little distance. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. The Spanish horses are not mutilated, and these were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of a quarter of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction."

A VALUABLE PLANT.

Extracts from a letter on the geology and productions of *Florida*, published in the Charleston Courier.

The *maguy* of Mexico, the plant from which is drawn the liquor called *pulque*, of universal use and celebrity in that country, is not a native of Florida, but thrives as well as if it was. It forms a plant, when full grown, from five to eight feet high in the body, and from ten to eighteen inches in diameter; the leaves of it, if I may be allowed the term, for they appear more like huge limbs than leaves—but they must be called leaves, as they are the only lungs of the plant, descend from the top to the ground, and are so thick and heavy that two or three would make a man's load. At the age of from six to eight years old, it flowers, by shooting up a stamina from ten to sixteen feet above the plant, gorgeously hung with flowers, like a may-pole. Just before it sends forth this exuberance, a change in the color of the plant indicates its near approach, when a bowl formed cavity is cut in the head of the plant, and a cane introduced in the side of it to draw off the liquor. Each plant yields from 50 to 150 gallons of liquor, and dies immediately after; but is succeeded by suckers left in their culture to keep up a constant succession. This juice, carried through a vinous fermentation, becomes a liquor resembling cider, but more spirituous, which is sought with avidity by all ranks of society; on boiling and clarifying, it becomes a wine; and on distillation, affords a fine brandy. The outward coat of the leaves yields a membraneous substance used for the manufacture of cordage; an inner coat gives a finer substance for clothing; and the internal part of the leaf is an article of food. So that this productive plant, regarded by the Mexicans as one of the most beautiful gifts of nature, affords them cider, wine, brandy, cordage, clothing, food and fuel. From 12 to 15,000 mules are daily employed in supplying the city of Mexico, from the surrounding plantations, with pulque, which is the liquor in a ciderous state. Great estates are held in that country in this article of culture. It is in the flowering of this plant, in a degenerate state, in colder climates, that we are deceived by supposing it the *aloe* that flowers once in a century; this flowers in eight or ten years in such climates, and is not perhaps of the aloe tribe; certainly it partakes not of the nauseous bitter nor cathartic qualities of the aloes we are acquainted with.

Longevity of the Horse.—A horse, the property of the Company of Proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, was lately freed from further labour, and sent to graze away the remainder of his days. This faithful servant died this month, at an age which has seldom been recorded of a horse: he was in his 62d year.

English paper.

Bishop Taylor once said to a lady who neglected the education of her son, "Madam, if you don't fill your child's head with something, the devil will."